

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 583.1

WEDNESDAY, December 13, 1797.

[VOLUME XI.]

LEXINGTON: Printed on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS by J. BRADFORD, on Main street: where Subscriptions, at Twenty-One Shillings Per Annum, Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays, &c. are thankfully received, and Printing in general executed in a neat and correct manner.

15 FRESH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PARKER.

HAS just imported from Philadelphia, and now opening at his store, opposite the courthouse, a very large and general assortment of MERCHANDISE, consisting of Drapery, Groceries, Cutlery, Glass and Queen-Wares, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, for cash.

Lexington, October 12, 1797.

28 NOTICE,

THE partnership of Reid & McGuire being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those interested in said firm, by bond, note or book account, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances. Likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, to bring them forward to David Reid, properly authenticated, for settlement, in whose hands the books are left for settlement.

Lexington, September 8, 1797.

28 For Sale.

THE FOLLOWING MILITARY LANDS: 2,666 2 3 acres, in the name of Holland Hanie.

444 2 3 acres, in the name of Samuel Coleman, near Williamsburgh.

2,500 do. in the name of John Breckenridge.

1,111 do. in the name of Lucas Sulivan.

The foregoing are on the north-west of the Ohio, in the continental line. The following are in the state line, Green river and Cumberland waters: 440 acres, in the name of John Crawford.

1,000 do. Elizabeth Moody, Russell creek.

1,000 do. do. Indian creek, Big Barren.

1,000 do. William Thompson, one on Cumberland river, and one on Big Barren, and one on Trade Water.

666 2 3 do. James Smith, Trade Water.

1,000 do. Thomas Gaskins do.

1,500 do. Goat creek.

The greater part of the above lands will be found very valuable. For terms apply to TATHAM & BANKS.

Lexington, October 17, 1797.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are most earnestly requested to make payment by the 15th of January next.

JAMES B. JANUARY.

December 4.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WHEREAS a certain Charles Charter, of this state, on the fifteenth day of March, 1797, contracted with me for two thousand weight of bacon, delivered to him at my house in Nelson county, in consequence of which I affixed my bond to him for the delivery of said bacon, and he to me for fifty pounds payable the first day of January next, but having failed to comply with the contract entered into, I shall therefore forswear all and every person from taking an affignment on said bond, as I am determined not to comply therewith until compelled by law.

LEVEN GREEN.

November 30, 1797.

t

ABIAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

Wish to purchase at their store in Lexington a quantity of

TOBACCO AND HEMP, For which they will give a generous price, and proportionate money.

They have on hand a large assortment of MERCHANDISE, which they are offering for sale on the most moderate terms.

FOR SALE.

1,250 Acres of LAND.

SIX hundred and sixty-six acres on Tramels creek, a branch of Big Barren, adjoining the lands of Montgomery and Allen, on the 15th of December next, and 584 acres at the mouth of Puncheon camp creek, on Big Barren river, adjoining the lands of Christopher C. DeKlauman, on the 18th of said month, on which days I shall attend on said lands for the purpose of selling.

DAVID KERR.

November 15, 1797.

t

C A S H

Will be given for a LIGHT WAGGON. Apply to the printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

36 For Sale,

TWO SECTIONS OF LAND,

IN the Military range, within Judge Symms's deed, out of the following numbers, viz. 3 and 15, of the second township, and 3, 6 and 22 in the 3d township. Persons who wish to be accommodated may purchase in these quantities. For terms apply either to J. & A. Hunt or William Wells in Cincinnati, to Col. Oliver Spencer in Columbus, or John W. Hunt, merchant in Lexington.

[NOTE.] An indutable title will immediately be given to purchasers.

tf Cincinnati, August 2.

68 Hughes and Fitzhugh,

HAVE for sale, at their Factory, near Hagerstown, Washington county, Maryland,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF NAIL STONES,

which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

March 23, 1797.

FOR SALE,

AN OVERSHOT Merchant-Mill With two pair of Stones, together with a

Saw-Mill and Distillery, STANDING in Madison county, upon Silver creek, six miles from the Kentucky river. —Also, about

140 Acres of Land,

Twenty-five of which are cleared. The gift-mill will be finished in a few weeks by an eminent European mill wright, and upon the best construction. The situation of the mills is well known to be as good as any in the state. The dam and race, have stood the heavy floods without damage, and the stream continues the whole year. Any person inclined to purchase, may apply to George Smart in Lexington, or to Robert Smart at the mills.

GEORGE SMART.

ROBERT SMART.

July 10, 1797. tf N. B. If the Mills are not sold when finished, they will be let for 7 years.

THESE gentlemen in whose hands proposals for printing the Kentucky Laws, have been lodged, will please to forward the number of the subscribers they have obtained, to the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, as soon as possible, in order that the work may be immediately put to press, if the stipulated number of copies are subscribed for.

60 WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

TWO or three Apprentices To the Carpenter's and Shop Joiner's Buitifels. Also two or three

Good Journeymen, for House work, to whom generous wages will be given.

JOHN SPANGLER.

Lexington, April 12. tf

20 FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:

THREE NEW STILLS of the best quality, and the vessels fitting the same, all made last fall, and in good order. Also, a LIKELY YOUNG NEGRO MAN, a good distiller. Also a VERY LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, sixteen years of age. Also, the noted horse called the FERGUSON GRAY. I will take in exchange, likely young geldings and brood mares. Any gentleman inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber living on Cane run, four miles from Lexington, Fayette county.

SAMUEL BEELSEA

31 STOLEN

FROM the plantation of the subscriber, about two and a half miles from Lexington, on Tuesday night the 1st instant, a forrel Mare, 3 years old, a natural trotter, about 34 hands high, no brand, her tail is docked, she has a low carriage before, and keeps her nose out, a blaze down her face, and a dark spot on her buttock. A reward of ten dollars will be given for the Mare, and thief, or five dollars for the Mare, and all other reasonable charges.

THOMAS IRWIN.

Mansfield August 14.

SHOT

OF the different numbers made by A. F. SAUGRAIN, in Lexington, and sold whose sale and retail, at ANDREW HOLMES's Store.

tf Lexington August 8.

Wanted Immediately, A GOOD JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER, to whom the highest wages will be given—enquire of the printer.

September 6, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CORN, BACON AND WHISKEY.

Apply to

A. HOLMES,

Lexington.

AN ACT giving further time to the owners of lands to survey the same, and for returning plats and certificates to the Register's office.

Whereas it appears that an act passed by the assembly of Virginia in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, en titled, 'an act to repeal an act, entituled, an act concerning entries and surveys on the western waters,' which has been continued by subsequent acts of the legislature of Virginia, and this state, may subject the owners of entries to forfeiture of the same, if the acquisitions of the said acts should not be complied with; for remedy whereof,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly, that the further time of ten months from the last day of November 1797, be allowed the owners of entries to survey the same, in any part of this state, which is not yet a part by treaties for any tribe of Indians. Provided however, that no forfeiture shall arise to the claimants of entries within the boundary ceded by Congress to the Indian tribes, until further provided for by the legislature.

And that the further time of two years be given to survey all entries made either to adjoin the line to be run between this state and Virginia, or the line adjoining the lands reserved for the officers and soldiers fourth of Green river, or any entries dependent on such entries, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, that the further time of one year be allowed for returning all plats and certificates of survey to the Register's office. Provided, that nothing in this or any other act shall extend to forfeit or make void any entry claimed by infants, female covers, persons non compungens, or persons in capitivity; but that all such persons shall have three years after their several disabilities are removed, to complete the same.

This act shall commence and be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Approved November 20, 1797.

Last Notice.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber are once more requested to pay up their respective accounts. All those indebted to Well and Guthrie are requested to make payment to the subscriber, as that partnership is dissolved by mutual consent.

N. B. Nelson Thomason is authorized to settle the above accounts.

Sept. 27. EDWARD WEST

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE—PRICE 9d.

An Expeditious Letter FROM EDWARD RUSHTON to GEORGE WASHINGTON, of Mount Vernon.

HEMP SEED

WANTED,

At the store of Samuel Price & Co.

LEXINGTON.

Nov. 18. Just published, and for sale at this office, by the grofs, dozen or single,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC For the Year of our Lord, 1798.

HAGUE, August 22.

Several persons returned representatives, to the convention, refuse to serve.

September 19.

The convention has voted an address to the French, begging not to be condemned hastily, for not adopting the constitution.

A new commission is forming a new constitution.

A treaty offensive and defensive with Spain, was this day ratified. The principles are similar to those of the French and Spanish treaty.

September 23.

A national festival is ordered to celebrate the French events of September 4. All public offices are to be required to swear "Eternal hatred against the statholdership, aristocracy and anarchy."

LONDON, September 3.

The letters and papers which we have received this morning from Edinburgh, and other parts of Scotland, give the most distressing accounts of the situation of that country, produced by the attempts made to put in execution the military act.

At Tranent, a small town, about 9 miles from Edinburgh, it appears from the accounts published in a Scotch newspaper, that the cavalry charged the people in the streets, who were assembled to oppose the act, and that a horrid carnage consequently ensued.

At Dumfries and Moffat, and various other places, the same discontents prevail. In the county of which the duke of Hamilton is lord lieutenant, his grace has deemed it prudent not to put the act in force. The parishes of Monkland, and some other parishes, have assembled, and voted him thanks for adopting this prudent line of conduct.

September 6.

The Bey of Tunis, has officially declared he will not observe the arrangements made with the United States in October last, and the Bey of Algiers has interferred, and it is hoped he will alter his mind.

September 8.

The last proposition of our government, in France, was to retain the Cape of Good Hope, Trinidad and Ceylon.

September 20.

With much concern we now say, that lord Malmesbury has returned to England without accomplishing the object of his mission.

With respect to the causes which led to the rupture of the negotiations, the only information we have been able to obtain, is, that on the arrival of the new commissioners, Treilhard and Bonniere at Lille, they demanded of lord Malmesbury a final and categorical answer to the terms which had some time before been presented to him as the *finis que non de paix*. His lordship's reply was, that in that stage of the negotiation he was not authorized by his court to agree to the propositions of the Executive Directory. The commissioners immediately observed, that it was evident his lordship was not vested with the necessary powers to treat; and therefore, that his further residence at Lille would be dispensed with by the government of France. This observation was followed by a peremptory order for to quit the territories of the Republic in the course of eight and forty hours. It is added, that some insulting insinuations were at the same time thrown out against the British cabinet, upon the subject of the late conspiracy in France.—Such, we are informed, was the abrupt manner in which the negotiation was brought to a final termination.

September 25.

Mr. Vick, is sent by government to France to make one effort more for negotiation.

October 2.

Mr. Vick has returned unsuccessful, and no other person has been sent.

MILAN, September 4.

Gen. Bonaparte arrived at Udine on the 3d of September. The congress is held at the house of the marquis de Gallo; but nothing that deserves progress is permitted to transpire. All we know, is, that at the first conference, Bonaparte held this language—"I apprise you that in a few days all this negotiation must be brought to an end." The French gov-

ernment is anxious for peace, though it be completely prepared to prosecute the war; it is well aware of the immense preparations made by the emperor for the continuation of hostilities, at which it has not as yet taken any umbrage, judging of the rectitude of his Imperial majesty's intention by its own, but a more protracted security on the part of the French Republic might subject it to the imputation of imprudence; a decisive step must therefore be taken."

PARIS, September 15.

The prince de Conde had set off from Neufchâtel to return to France. On the 1st and 2d inst. he crossed the departments of Doubs and the Upper Lyons, and on the 3d he was seen at Lyons. He made his journey without opposition, accompanied only by two men on horseback, as servants or aids-de-camps. At the time the courier set out, one of those men had been arrested, and they were in pursuit of the other.

September 17.

Fouville, read on change yesterday, a letter, stating, that an insurgent army of the fourth, was 60,000 strong; that they had killed 1000 Republicans, and forced general Larre to capitulate.

The theatres are ordered to be closed, where pieces have been represented which appeared to favor royalty; and the actors arrested.

September 23.

What we have announced relative to the appointment of general Hoche to the post of generalissimo of the two armies of the Rhine is positive. An order to this effect has been issued from the war department.

It is, contrary to all appearances, say the letters from Milan, hostilities with the emperor should be renewed, the Piedmontese troops will join the French army. This point is decided. It is even reported that they will form a body of 15,000 men. Venice will furnish 10,000, the Cispalpine Republic 20,000, and the army of Kellerman 30,000, amounting to a reinforcement of 75,000 for the army of Italy, which will be under the command of Maffena, Barnadotte, &c.

There is the strongest reason to believe, that the courier dispatched by the Directory on the night of the 2d and 3d complementary day, September 18 and 19, carried to Bonaparte the orders to renew hostilities with the emperor. At the very moment when the courier set off, a courier arrived from Lille with the intelligence that lord Malmesbury had quitted that city, and had set out for London. His departure, which so soon succeeded the arrival of Treilhard and Bonniere, was the result of the first conversation with the new negotiators.—"Have you power," said Treilhard to lord Malmesbury, "to restore to the French Republic all her colonies?"—"No."—Why, then go home and get them."

September 26.

Administration of general Police to the editor of the Annales Politiques.

"Reports are spread that the depoies sentenced to transportation have escaped. This intelligence is false, and you are desired to contradict it by the channel of your paper.

(Signed)

"SOTIN, Misstey
of General Police."

The Directory held an extraordinary meeting on the 22d inst. to which not even the ministers were admitted—its object is said to have been the necessary dispositions for opening the campaign.

September 27.

The commissary of the executive power the municipal administration of police, writes as follows—"General Dutertre, commander of the armed force, charged with escorting to Rochefort the transported members of the 19th Fructidor, arrived here the first complementary day. He was arrested two days afterwards, by order of the government, five leagues from hence, and set out next morning under a strong guard of gendarmes.—He reports concerning the troubles said to have taken place at Lyons, have been contradicted by a letter from the departmental administration of the Rhone, stating that no column of the army of Italy has arrived in this city, and that the column expected will find no obstacle. The administrators add, that Lyons, where public tranquility

has not been troubled for one instant by the news of the salutary events of the 18th, still continues calm, and that the measures of public safety, ordered in consequence of that memorable day, are rigorously executed."

From the (London) Courier.

July 31.

Paris papers of the 26th and 27th inst. were brought to our office this morning. Their contents, if not very important, are at least interesting. As we were unable on Saturday to give more than a sketch of the debate which took place in the Council of Five Hundred, on the 24th instant, we have, in this day's paper, given the very interesting speeches of alien and Henri Laiivière at length. The latter has a very considerable share in the merit which attaches to those men who have lent their aid to royalize France.

The extracts which we have given from the Gazettes of the 26th and 27th inst. are interesting—The attempt to displace Barras by meflicies Willy, Aymé, &c. has not succeeded. A message from the Directory to the council of Five hundred states him to have attained the age of forty previously to his being elected a Director.

The Clair talks of a reconciliation having taken place between the members of the Council of Five Hundred, who have lately been in the practice of contradicting each other. As far as this regards the moderate and the violent republicans, it is possible; but to suppose that the royalist members certainly fit in the council) ever can agree with the republicans, is to suppose the existence of that which in the nature of things can never take place.

August 12.

The emigrants and priests through the medium of a venal press, with Camille and Laharpe at their head, have certainly been very successful in their endeavors to royalize France. At Paris, in the Departments, throughout the whole nation, the Republic is mentioned only to be ridiculed or reviled. Of the truth of this assertion, the arrival of every packet from Calais, brings some additional proof. Will, then, it will be asked, the old government be re-established in France? Our opinion is, that it certainly will not. Many men who now make use of the language of royalism, and unknowingly favor the views of the monarchical faction, are, notwithstanding, the friends of liberty, and will prove themselves to be so when the mask shall be torn from the faces of those who now mislead them. A miscreant faction might light up the torch of civil war—may cover the country with human gore—may, as in Ireland, pillage, massacre, devastate and destroy; but to erect a despotism on the ruins of the Republic, is not within the limits of possibility. Royalty, it is true, at present reigns at head, apparently triumphant; but when the enemies of the constitution, fancying themselves certain of success, shall venture to make an attack, it will be repelled by the Augereaus, the Buonapartes, the Hoches, the Jouberts, and Maffena, who have so decidedly declared in favor of the Republic.—It may however be said, that if the majority of the nation favor royalty, and they are compelled by the army to take a Republic, the government in that case will be nothing better than a military despotism. To this we oppose our former assertion, that many persons friendly to liberty are now the dupes of those royalists who put on the mask of the constitution; but when the latter will shew themselves in their true colours, by attacking openly the Republic, that part of the nation who have hitherto been seduced by the artifices of the counter revolutionary party, will immediately rally round the constitution and defend it with their lives. A free government, we are decidedly of opinion, will be maintained in France, in spite of the efforts of all the priests and monarchists in Europe to prevent it.

Can plainer language be spoken than we find in this paragraph. Here we see the faction in France, now happily prostrated, termed a monarchical, counter revolutionary faction, by the editor of a London print, and said to receive their support from emigrants and priests. The prophetic spirit of this is little less remarkable. It predicts the downfall of that faction, three weeks before the event which has so fully justified the prediction.]

[AURORA.

August 14.

Little variation has taken place in the features which have distinguished the French capital for the last three months. A numerous body of royalists make use of the liberty they enjoy, under a free government, to destroy the republic, and raise on its ruins the ancient despotism. They, with a small at least comparatively small body of royalists, use every endeavor to excite insurrection. The mass of the people manifest as much apathy as the people of England, whilst the real friends of liberty lament their inability to put a stop to the counter revolutionary proceedings of the Pretender's party. The walls of Paris are covered by the factions with a variety of inflammatory bills. One of the last that made its appearance entitled, "The Directory convicted of falsehood, perfidy & embezzlement." Bills of this nature are now become so common, that the people pass by without stopping to read them. The violence of one or two members of the Council of Five Hundred, who have lately made such bold attempts to overturn the government that they are elected to defend, seems in some degree to be abated.

August 15.

A message from the Directory, dated the 9th of August, in answer to one which they received from the Council of Five Hundred, requesting information relative to the march of the troops in the interior, was sent, it appears, to that Council on the following day.

This message written in tone of confidence and of conscious rectitude—and which we have given at length, in order that our readers may be able to appreciate the changes brought against the Directory by some of the gentlemen [the term gentlemen is obviously used here in derision, and in contradistinction to Republican] of the Council of Five Hundred, states, that the coalesced powers had lately manifested (apparently in consequence of the manner in which the Council of Five Hundred had conducted itself towards the Directory) as much tardiness in their proceedings relative to the negotiations, as they at first discredited readiness to enter into them.

The fete of the tenth of August, it appears, was celebrated with more eclat than has lately distinguished any of the Republican fests.—La Marque, also, in the council of Five hundred, has ventured to say a word in favor of the Republic. A particular account of the Fete—a paper, by Roderer, on the present state of the Republic, and some other interesting articles, we are compelled to defer till to-morrow.

The editor of the London Morning Post, speaking of the acts of September 4, makes the following pertinent remarks, the merits of which the reader will judge:

"We blame the directory more for violating forms, for prostituting and disgracing the name of freedom, than for the acts they have taken—to seize and transport the representatives of the people without trial, all most without charge, is wholly inconsistent with a free constitution. But we question whether or not the existence of the French republic did not depend on the measures that have been pursued. The peculiar circumstances of the French revolution render it absolutely necessary, that a great injustice should be done, in order to establish a republican form of government. Where a people like the Americans, are not embarrassed with an aristocracy and a priest hood, the establishment of a republic is easily established. No man has a personal interest in opposing it, and opinion wholly diverted of personal interest will do but little. In France it is very different. France has an almost numberless nobility and priesthood, whose education, habit, prejudices, and personal interest, make them zealous advocates for the ancient order, of things. Most of them feed from no other motive than fear, without having committed any crime; for surely it is no crime to think one form of government better than another—no crime is even charged upon them—Absence is all with which they are accused. But it is certainly true that

all of them are royalists.—Their return to France is inconsistent with the existence of a republic. A great injustice must therefore be done by excluding them, in order to preserve the republic. It is in this view alone that the conduct of the directory can be excused. A great party, some from motives of justice and humanity, others with a view to the ultimate restoration of royalty, had rallied itself in France, and even governed the legislature, repealing by degrees all the laws against the emigrants and priests opening a way for their return, and consequently for the re-establishment of the throne. If the vanquished party in France had triumphed, a king would have been expected as the consequence. Indeed the return of monarchy was spoken of before the 4th of September with the greatest confidence, as an event not far distant. The conduct of the arrested deputies gave the strongest reason to expect it. Some of them are no doubt honest in their intentions, but many of them are traitors to the republic, the friends of which will regret that its salvation should render necessary measures the most despotic. They will regret that freedom in France should be at all endangered that the cannot exercise her functions—nor that the matt still fly to anarchy for protection against despotism."

VIENNA, August 23.

If we may judge from the appearance of the political horizon, the great military preparations making here, seem much more to portend war than peace. The state chancery is especially active, in which the count Cobenzel lately arrived here from Petersburgh, exerts his abilities much to the satisfaction of the emperor and his ministers. There seems but little doubt but on the next change, he will have the place of the minister of state. The war chancery is equally busy; in the foundries, musket manufactories, arsenals &c. they work night and day. Troops are incessantly on the march; so that Vienna is every day filled with fresh soldiers; the greater part of which now come from Poland, and are on their march for Italy.

ITALY, August 17.

The conspiracy lately discovered at Rome, was more extensive than was at first imagined. The precautionary measures are still continued. No person is permitted to leave the city without a pass. Loaded cannon are planted in several places. Among the many persons who have been arrested for distributing seditious papers are the brothers Bouchard, Booksellers; the Abbes Marteldi and Sarei; Dr. Julli; the two rich Jews, Arcarelli and Ambroli, &c. Some of the persons who have been arrested, have affadged that they were French, or under French protection; but this protection has been refused them by the French ambassador at Rome, who has declared that he will never interfere in any affair of that kind.

Since the revolution at Genoa, the nightly murders of the banditti, which were so frequent, have ceased.

CONCORD, (Vermont,) October 9.

On the 20th day of May, in the year 1794, Sabra Woodbury, aged three years and a half, daughter to lieutenant Joseph Woodbury, in Concord, Vermont, got a button into her throat, of the size of a copper, and remained there until October, the 6th inst. when the disengaged it by vomiting. The button was worn thin in one place. The whole time that it was in her throat was three years, four months and sixteen days.—The above is a matter of fact!!!

BOSTON, November 10.

General Hoche is dead. It was supposed he was poisoned; but no marks of poison were discoverable on his being opened. This is a report by the Martha, (the last arrival.)

The famous Louvet is dead.

NEW-YORK, November 15.

As far as can yet be judged from the intelligence that has been received by the last arrivals from Europe, the late attempts at a revolution in France was nothing more than a renewal of the old struggles for a restoration of monarchy. The return of an immense herd of banished priests, with a no less numerous accompaniment of the

servile devotees of Louis XVIII, as by law permitted, gave royalty some room to suppose that a revolution in its favor might be effected. Nothing shews in a more striking light the folly of the despotic combination in Europe against the liberties and happiness of mankind. At a time when the people are beginning to act for themselves, and see the necessity of it, what weakness and ignorance does it show in the arbitrary powers, to depend on the efforts of the expelled clergy or court dependents, to restore their drooping cause, in such a country as France, where philosophy has laid the basis of a general system in favor of human liberty.—On the 20th of September lord Malmesbury and his suite arrived in London, having quitted Lille, without accomplishing the object of his mission—peace. Admiral Nelsor had arrived in London, after his unfortunate expedition against Teneriffe. The populace gave him three cheers; he thanked them, he appeared some what chagrined at the loss of his right arm; but the fracture was doing well, and he was comforted by the acclamations of the people.—The return of lord Malmesbury, without effecting a peace, had greatly depressed the spirits of every class of people; there being a general conviction that without a system of pacification speedily to be adopted, national ruin must be the result, the expenses of war being enormous, that it appeared beyond the ability of the nation to pay them, in case of a continuance of the war. The crops of the past season had generally failed in England; orders are said to have been received, in consequence, of large exports of wheat from the United States. The English public prints assert, that, another year's war will add at least 70,000,000 sterlings to the national debt of Great Britain, the gross debt amounting to 500,000,000 sterlings, under which the nation cannot but sink. The people were calling out for a permanent peace; and a negotiation under the auspices of Charles Fox, was thought to be the only remaining chance for political salvation.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 8.

The following little anecdote, related by a gentleman who was in the West-Indies when the transaction took place, may serve to shew a trait of the character of Toussaint, the black general, commanding at Cape Francois.

The gentleman to whom Toussaint, while a slave, belonged, was one of those unfortunate victims whose property was destroyed, and who were obliged to fly the island when the troubles first took place. He had occasion to return, in abject poverty and extreme distress, at the time that his former servants had just received the promotion to which their talents and integrity entitled them. The moment that Toussaint was informed that his old master was on board of a vessel at the wharf, not the least elated with his newly acquired dignity, he hardened with every emotion of joy to meet him, and flew into his arms, exclaiming that it was his "dear master!" He then took him to his house; administered to his wants with every mark of attention, and provided him with the most comfortable situation in his power, in his own family.

To be Hired,
BEFORE Mr. Coleman's door, in Lexington, on Monday the 1st day of January 1798.

FOUR LIKELY NEGROES, three men and a woman, of the estate of Christopher Chinn dec. They are not to be removed more than five miles from Lexington, to be well clad and taxes paid.—At the same time will be rented sixteen acres of cleared land, lying about four miles from Lexington, belonging to said estate. All those indebted for hire of negroes for the present year, are requested to be punctual in their payments, and return the negroes at that time, well clothed, agreeable to their contract.

WALKER BAYLOR, Guardian, December 12, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we will petition the next county court of Shreiber county, for the establishment of a town on our land at the mouth of Brashears creek.

THOS CARLON,
RICH'D TAYLOR.

16

LEXINGTON:

Wednesday, December 13.

We have had no mail down the Ohio this week, owing it is supposed to the ice in that river, which we learn has been very considerable for a week past. If the cold weather should continue, it is probable the mail will be sent by land, and if so, we shall be relieved from a situation similar to the one in which we were placed last feaon, on account of the ice.

By a resolution of the General Assembly, at their late session, French Crowns are to be received into the treasury of this state at Six shillings and Seven pence each.

The following remarkable paragraph appears in a Paris paper under the Naples head: "People here are beginning to discover their true interests, in fetting at liberty such numbers of unfortunate persons as have been long languishing in prison, no one knows for what. Government, seeing the revolution temper of the people, are doing every thing in their power to prevent an explosion, much more dreadful than that of Vevaud, and which would be proof against all the congealed blood in the vial of St. Janarius, or all the miracles in the power of the church. The numerous body called the Lazzaroni, or sturdy beggars, are particularly footloose and easified by the king, for fear of an insurrection; but we hear no more their shouts and vociferation as formerly, when he shewed them to us, as a mark of their attachment; at present they pais and re-pais him in silence—and thus the silence of the people may be a lesson for kings."

In Sicily, the spirit of liberty make still greater progress, and there is no doubt but the island will undergo a political revolution; it has been a nest of the most infernal tyrants and pitiful slaves from the earliest ages, when it was inhabited by the giant Cyclops and his one eyed brethren; and the people have ever been subjugated, devoured, tortured, and not even suffered to take advantage of the natural fertility of the island, for the purposes of exportation and private emolument."

A M A N

Who is well acquainted with the Mercantile business, and who can produce recommendations, wishes to engage in that line. Enquire of the Printer.

Robert & Andrew Porter,

Have just imported a Large and General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE;

which are being offered for sale at their store, next door to Stewart's printing office, and which they will dispose of either by whole sale or retail, at the most reduced prices, for Cash or on credit. Wheat, Tobacco, Hemp, Park in English Land in skins, and skin Butter, will be taken in exchange for the above Merchandise.

Lexington, December 9.

NOTICE.

WILL be let to the lowest bidder, on Wednesday the 27th instant, at Clarke courthouse,

The building of a wooden Jail

eighteen feet square, for the county of Clarke. Terms will be made known on the day.

R. HOGGS, Sheriff.

Winchester, December 9, 1797.

MONDAY the 1st of January, 1798, the will of will James Young.

WILL BE HIRED

to the highest bidder, for the next year, of my house, on Hickman creek.

JOHN YOUNG.

N. B. At the same time and place, there will be a number of other Negroes to hire.

December 11, 1797.

TAKE up by the subscriber living on the road leading from Harristburgh to Warwick, a forest siley, with a blazed face, three years old lat spring, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded thus; apprised to 91

18

EVAN THOMPSON,

Mercer county, August 20 1797.

I have to leave,

A large quantity of cleared Land, a few tenants will meet with great encouragement. Also, to hire, twelve or fourteen valuable Slaves, some of which are excellent house servants.

Samuel Meredith.

Fayette county, N. Elkhorn, Dec. 3, 1797.

FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he carries on the FULLING AND DYEING BUSINESS, in their different branches, at Maj. John Morrison's Fulling mill, about six miles from Lexington, on the Tate's creek road; where the greatest attention will be paid. He will attend at Mr. McNair's tavern in Lexington, on the first day of every Fayette court, to receive cloths for his mill, and will return it there when finished.

Wm. CAMPBELL, FULLER.

N. B. The mill is expected to go about Christmas.

3d December 12, 1797.

FOUND, on the 24th of November last, on the Hickman, road near Lexington,

A COPIER KEY,

which appeared to have been concealed there for some time. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, proving his property, and paying charges.

JOHN M. FRANCES.

3d December 12, 1797.

Ten Dollars Reward,

STRAYED away, the fifteenth of September last, a large bay horse, five feet two inches high, no marks or white that is visible. Whoever takes up or gives information, shall receive the above reward, & reasonable charges paid by.

ROBERT GALLOWAY.

At Shannon's mills, South Elkhorn.

December 9, 1797.

N. B. I forewarn any person from taking an assignment on a small note that Ben. Conners obtained about the 20th of September last, as he has received part without giving credit.

R. GALLOWAY.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, Mc Connell's run, Scott county, a bay mare, she has a star in her forehead, a small bul on, twelve or thirteen years old, thirteen hands high, branded C on the near shoulder and jaw, appraised to 100.

STEPHEN GREEN.

June 15.

4 FOREWARN all persons dealing with any of my Negroes, particularly the one who may drive my team. Greatly to my injury they have been paid for taking goods in a loaded waggon, when on a journey.

WALTER BEALE.

May 29, 1797.

To distillers and others

W H O may incline to carry on the business of rectifying spirituous liquors and the manufacturing cordials in an extensive manner, may now supply with the necessary articles for carrying on the same, by applying at the sign of "the Old Curiosity Shop" near thence per Lexington. The articles principally are for making the following articles:

Spiritous unctuous water, olive clover water, to orange water, all fours, &c. Also for making brandy and geneva, equal in flavor and which that imported. There are upwards of 3000 of Holland juniper berries and 1000. unctuous, which may be purchased distilled, from the other articles, if applied for soon. Any person or persons inclining to purchase the whole, or the juniper berries or annis seed alone, or the whole of the articles for making brandy and cordials, gratis, how to aid them to the greatest possible advantage.

Also, an exceeding good COPPER STILL, almost a quarter of an inch thick, containing better than 300 gallons, with a wooden frame of very best pewter, having ten arms, and weighing upwards of 3000 lbs, with a large quantity of wrought iron suitable to set up the mill in the completest manner—the whole of which will be sold together on very low terms, and instructions given for fixing the works in the most complete order, so that it can be worked with more ease than many mills are now of 1000 gallons.

No article can be made to more advantage in warm than cold weather.

Also, a FARM, of one hundred acres or upwards, on the waters of Tate's creek. It is but one mile and a half from the Kentucky's mills, and four miles from the Western's mills, and two miles from the Kentucky's river; four acres of which is excellent timber'd meadow, a very good hewn log house, nearly two stories high, with an excellent spring, not ten yards from the house—also a good stable, sufficiently large for four horses. On the farm plantation there is a good public mill seat, and two oxen sufficiently large to erect a mill, large enough to carry on the brewing or distilling business. The place will be sold cheap as the subscriber is in want of money.

J. GEARY.

* Samples of several sorts of the cordials &c. may now be seen at the house of Mr. McGaugh.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

I NEVER WILL BE MARRIED.

WHEN I had scarcely told sixteen,
My flattering tell-tale glass,
Told me there seldom could be seen,
A man that was not married.
Full twenty livers round me bow'd,
But high my head I carried,
And with a scornful air I vow'd,
I never would be married.

Young Harry warmly urged his suit,
And talk'd of wealth in store,
While Janey thought to strike me mute,
And talk'd his conquests o'er,
Each youth a different art essay'd,
But still their arts I parried;
Believe me, first, I laughing said,
I never will be married.

Then five revolving summers past,
Whiles I was tyrant play'd,
And talk'd of wealth to be at last,
My fate to die a maid.
Of all the lovers in my train,
There was but one that married;
I thought 'twas time to change my strain,
And we this morn were married.

ANECDOTES.

In such of the Roman Catholic countries where superstition reigns as in Ireland, there is an order of priests called Friars, who cannot by law exercise certain functions belonging to the higher orders of the priesthood—a young lady some years ago entered into a monastery at a place called Calmette, in the island of Madeira, to confess, and finding a friar (or brother) of that house alone in one of the chapels, she kneeled down by him and told him all her sins—the friar said nothing—asked nine for absolution—“I am no priest (said the Friar) I cannot give you absolution”—“No priest! said the lady, very much surprised, and in a great passion—“No, madam,” answered the Friar, dryly—“Well, said she, I’ll go and complain to your superiors, for your daring to take my confession!—and I’ll go (returned the Friar) and tell all your blushing to your husband!—Man was the word.”

A sailor passing by a cooper’s shop, and seeing a number of tubs piled above each other at the door, began to kick and tumble them about the street. The master coming out, and defying to know the reason of this strange proceeding—“Damn it, replied Jack, why should not every tub stand upon its own bottom.”

The old Scotch Woman’s Prayer.

In almost all religious wars, the contending powers have occasionally offered rewards to their soldiers for their own services, and the extraction of the enemies; and each party has generally added, according to the judgment of our cause, O Lord! help us, &c. Considering that the cause of both parties cannot be precisely just, it would perhaps be quite as judicious, and somewhat more modest, to adopt the language, or at least the spirit of an old Scotch woman, who was a sufferer in the Duke of Marlborough’s army. It so happened that this faithful follower of the camp was one evening talking to a venerable father of the same profession, but not of the same country, on the probable consequences of an engagement to be fought between the two nations;—“Well,” said the Scotch woman, “What says the English father—well, it will certainly be a bloody battle, and you’ll have to say, may God stand by the right.”—“Die! pick out your eye for your wacked with (replied the Scotch woman) God stand by Hamilton’s regiment, right or wrang.”

FRAGMENT.

From the Poukeepsie Journal.

It was a cold morning—the dry boughs bent before the northern blast. I wrapped my cloak about me, flung up my shoulders, and thought to get warmth. A poor old woman, thin, clad in rags, decrepit with age, and bowed down with a load of woes, entered the room, and with a supplicating air, requested a few pence to alleviate hunger.

You will lay it out for rum, said a deacon of a church, and I shall have to fine you for getting drunk, said the justice. The law makes provision for all vagabonds, says an attorney. I can hardly take a walk without meeting some of these people, says a rich miser; I with our civil officers were purified for not having them all in jail. I wish they would hang them all, said the merciful landlady, then we should be out of the way.

A tattered Irish fisher instantly rose from his seat, and requested the poor old woman to come and warm herself, and presented her with a shilling. I rummaged all my pockets, and could find but six pence—it is my fortune to be poor—I gave that, but was ashamed it was no more.

I saw the old woman sit down to a good breakfast; she eat her fill and was happy.

I have seen her since. She blest me a thousand times, said she had found employment at the house of a quaker, and hoped she should no more be obliged beg.

Not long since I lodged one night at the dead-con. As usual I was soon ready to bed, he went to pray. He prayed for the President of the United States, for men in office, for the ministers of the gospel, for his family and friends. I called a wicked man. I seldom pray, but now I could not help it. I prayed also; but it was for the poor old woman. I believe I even said something about the quaker who took her in, but what it was I have now forgot.

To the Public.

FROM the 1798, the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, will once a week only, on that fixed paper denominat- ed Royal, which is about one third larger than what we at present use. The price will be Three Dollars per annum; but if we should fail procur- ing such paper, through the inclemency of the weather, we shall publish on the present fixed paper until Royal can be procured, with a pro- portionate deduction of the price to subscribers.

N. B. It will, no doubt, be expected that the sub- stantial reasons should be given for this intended change, especially as the increased expenses formerly given for publishing twice a week will ex- ist; the following, to every impartial mind, the Editor has no doubt will be satisfactory.

Immediately after the commencement of the present year, printing paper rose one third of its former price; and even of so much importance, and unforeseen by the Editor, could not be taken into the calculations necessary to be made at the time of altering the plan of this Gazette. Had paper have continued at the price it then was, the profits would have been extremely moderate; but at the advanced price, the whole amount received for the paper, will exceed the expen- se of defraying the necessary charges incident to his office. Nothing could have induced the Editor to attempt a publication twice a week on the terms he did, but the having more hands than could be employed in publishing a weekly paper, and who he was obliged to support, without a prospect of better employment: And nothing could have tempted him to continue it, after all his profits were swallowed up in the advance on paper, but an idea that an attempt to raise the price of his paper, would contribute to strengthen an impression then made on the public mind unfavorable to him, and against which he was then laboring, and which he could not then remove. These are the most substantial reasons for the alteration about to be made; and the Editor trusts, that in his connexion with the public, he shall ever be able to give satisfactory reasons for his conduct, when necessary, and a fair opportunity is permitted him.



BLAZE.

WHO was imported from England in the year 1792, at five years old, by Col Hugh Nelson of York town, in Virginia, will stand the enfranchisement which will commence the 20th day of March, and end on the 10th day of August, at Col. Robert Saunders’ tavern, Scott county, 3 miles from Georgetown, and 8 from Lexington, and may cover mares at five pounds each, the foal. A promissory attached note, will be required with the mare, for five pounds, payable on the 23rd day of December ensuing—which may be discharged by the payment of twelve dollars, if paid within the season. Seven dollars the single head to be paid at the stable door. Young cattle, or good fat cattle, or merchantable hams, will be received at the market price, if delivered at Col. Saunders’ by the 25th of December, to discharge the 5 pounds.

There will be large and excellent meadows well enclosed for mares from a distance at 25¢ per week. Great attention will be paid to mares, to give general satisfaction, but will not be unfevorable for escapes or accidents that may happen.

BLAZE is a beautiful bay, near seventeen hands high, nicely marked, of uncommon great strength and activity; his figure is given up to be unexceptionable.

BENJ. WHARTON. BLAZE was got by Vandal, his dam by Trench- ell, his grand dam by Regulus, his great grand dam by Earbyinake, his great great grand dam by Old Partier, his great great great grand dam by Copt Egyptian, his great great great great grand dam by Woodcock, his great great great great grand dam by Vistal’s Turk, his great great great great great grand dam by Old Hautbouy, and out of Trumper’s dam, which was out of a daughter of Dodworth and Lady Barbombe. Vandal was got by Spectator and out of the sister of Cigloyle. Chrys-

is the fire of Helle, the dam of Daredevil. BLAZE is said to be the best of the racing running horses in England.

BLAZE is a true copy of the original from England. HUGH NELSON.

October 24, 1797.

We do hereby certify, that the imported and horde BLAZE, late the property of Hugh Nelson, esq; of York town, Virginia, and sold to Benjamin Wharton, is a fine and good foal to ter-

MICAH CLEAVER.

CHAS. HIGGISON.

Hanover county.

Blaze has generally been valued at a thousand pounds.

H. N.

Notice,

THAT commissioners appointed by the court of Jefferson county, will meet on the 18th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at Richard Woolfolk’s near Harrods creek, and proceed thence to an entry of 3000 acres of land made in my name on the 5th of May 1761, also an entry of 2000 acres made the same day, both on Harrods creek, in order to take the depositions of witnesses to perpetuate their testimony respecting said entries and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Moses Tuttle.

November 22, 1797.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the partnership of Alexander James Parker being dissolved (by the death of James) the executors of the deceased, earnestly request all those indebted to the said firm, by bond, note or book account, to come forward immediately and settle their respective balances; likewise all those who have any demands against said firm, bring them forward properly authenticated, for settlement, as the debts of the deceased must be immediately paid and the partnership settled.—No indulgence can be expected.

ALEX. PARKER,
JOHN COBURN,
JOHN BRADFORD, Ex’rs.
JOHN BRADFORD, S.

Lexington, April 12, 1797.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, the 3d of April last, a black Mare about fourteen hands and a half high, five or six years old, branded on the shoulder w, though not perceptible unless tied, a small star, natural trotter.

Also, a bay yearling horse colt, dark mane and tail, with a small star, was rubbed on the nose and under jaw by putting on a muzzle. I will give the above reward if brought to me, or ten dollars for such information that I get them.

James Davies.
Madison county, Nov. 13, 1797.

For Sale,

FIVE hundred and fifty acres of first rate bottom land, entered in the name of Daniel Branhama, lying on the Kentucky river, five miles from Port Williams, adjoining Jeff Pender- graft’s fourteen hundred acre survey. Those who incline to purchase said valuable land, will apply to the printer.

NOTICE, that on the 8th of January 1798, I will attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, on an entry of 3000 acres, made in the name of Enoch Morgan Boone, on a Treasury warrant, No. 12179, on the head of a small creek, a north fork of the big creek that runs into Kentucky five miles above Drennon’s lick creek, on the south side, and which flows a fatlick, or the said big creek, about three miles to include a black oak ridge of land, extending December 24, 1792—and then to take the depositions of witnesses as shall be brought forth; and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary in that case.

ENOCH MORGAN BOONE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Mercer county, will attend on the 3d of December 1797, on an entry of 5000 acres of land made in the name of Jacob Larue, lying on both sides of Chapline’s creek, about 2 miles above where the middle trace to the salt works crosses it—and there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony, reflecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other things as may be deemed necessary & agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for
JACOB LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the county court of Shelby, will meet on the 28th of December 1797, on an entry made of 2000 acres of land made in the name of Sarah Boone, on Salt river, ten miles below the county line between Lincoln and Jefferson—then & there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony reflecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

JHN WILCOXON.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 5th day of January 1798, on an entry of 3000 acres of land made in the name of James Larue, beginning at a black oak tree, marked with two blades standing in the head of a hollow, a small draught of Kentucky river, about six miles north of Drennon’s lick—then & there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony reflecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for
JAMES LARUE.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 5th day of January 1798, on an entry of 3000 acres of land made in the name of Robert Hodgin, on the north side of Drennon’s lick, and about two or three miles distant therefrom—then & there to take the depositions of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony, reflecting certain calls in said entry, and do such other acts as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

ISAAC LARUE for
ROBERT HODGIN.

December 5, 1797.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that commissioners appointed by the court of Shelby county, will meet on the 5th day of January 1798, on an entry of 3000 acres, made in the name of Robert Hodgin, on the north side of Drennon’s lick, and about two or three miles distant therefrom—the said land having been before purchased by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, and a few miles above the three islands—A small creek supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one end, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of the Ohio—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

ISAAC LARUE for
ROBERT HODGIN.

December 5, 1797.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a
young fellion, one bay horse
five years old, branded P, on the
near shoulder and under the mane,
appraised to 161, 10s.

Thomas Lewis.

July 15, 1797.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to pay their respective balances, as he intends going to Baltimore and Philadelphia by the first of December next.

He has on hand a good assortment of Winter and other GOODS, which will be sold VERY CHEAP.

ALSO,

2200 acres of good LAND, On Raven creek, Harrison county; this land lies about eleven miles from the town of Cynthiana. If necessary it will be sold in small tracts to accommodate purchasers.

The terms of sale—one third in hand, and a credit of one and two years for the balance. Mr. Andrew Hampton, or Mr. William Nelson, who live joining this land will shew it. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM WEST. Lexington, October 20.

NO NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either in hand or in book account, are requested to come forward in time to pay to Mr. Thomas C. Howard, on board the 15th of this inst. as I intend setting out for Baltimore and Philadelphia, about that time. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, may rest assured that they shall be dealt with as the law directs, at the expiration of said time—therefore I am in hopes this notice will be attended to, without further trouble, as I am determined to have all my accounts finally settled by the 1st day of December next.

Georgetown Fulling Mill.

HEREBY inform my customers, and the public in general, that Mr. James Burnit, who worked my mill last season, works her again this season, and will attend at Lexington, the first day of every Fayette court, at the house of Mr. Inis B. Brent, to receive and deliver cloth; and also at the house of Mr. Hugh Brent, in Paris, Bourbon county the first day of every court, for the same purpose.

Elizab Craig.
November 14, 1797.

For sale

FOR CASH OR MERCHANDISE, Two thousand five hundred acres of LAND, lying on the 7, was, about 25 miles from the foot of government, and about ten from Drennon’s creek—said land was located and surveyed in the name of Thomas Turpin, and adjoins a tract advertised by T. T. Tipton, of Woodford county. Any person inclined to purchase, may know the terms applying to Capt. Walker Baylor near Lexington, or to the subscriber in Garrard county.

WILLIAM M. BLEDSOE.

June 19.

All persons for whom I located land, are desired to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order for a division, otherwise I shall petition the different courts for a division—All other persons who have any demands against me for land, are desired to come forward, as I am ready to discharge the same.

I have for sale twelve thousand acres of land, Little Kentucky, and Floyd’s Fork, between eighteen and thirty miles from the Falls of Ohio, of a good quality, and lies level, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash or negroes, and make a general attorney deed.

B. NETHERLAND

March 16, 1797.

LOTS FOR SALE IN NEWGARDEN.

THE sale will commence on Thursday the 1st December, and continue three days. One third of the purchase money payable in three months from the day of sale, the remaining two thirds payable in twelve months from the day of sale—the purchaser giving bond and with approved security.

LUCAS SULLIVANT.

IRON BANK.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

ONE thousand acres of Land, lying North of the Ohio, containing an extensive tract of excellent Ore, as the subscribers suppose—the value of which has been ascertained by Mr. Saugrain of Lexington, to whom any person desirous of purchasing can apply for information. The above tract of land lies about twelve miles from the Ohio river, and about one mile from Little Scioto, and a few miles above the three islands—A small creek supposed to be well calculated for a furnace, runs through the land, and has a fall of thirty feet at one end, and about three quarters of a mile from the bank of the Ohio—For further particulars apply to Mr. Alexander Parker of Lexington, or the subscribers in Washington.

BASIL DUKE.

JOHN COBURN.

April 21, 1797.